33. The method according to claim 31, wherein the anti-angiogenic factor comprises an amino terminal fragment of urokinase comprising an EGF-like domain, with the exception that the anti-angiogenic factor is not urokinase.

34. The method according to claim 33, wherein the anti-angiogenic factor is an amino terminal fragment of urokinase comprising an amino acid sequence of urokinase from about amino acid residue 1 to about residue 135.

35. The method according to claim 34, wherein the urokinase is murine urokinase.

36. The method according to claim 34, wherein the urokinase is human urokinase.

37. The method according to claim 31, wherein the anti-angiogenic factor is angiostatin.

38. The method according to claim 37, wherein the angiostatin comprises kringles 1 to 3.

39. The method according to claim 37, wherein the angiostatin is an amino terminal fragment of plasminogen (Plg) comprising an amino acid sequence of plasminogen from about amino acid residue 1 to about residue 333.

40. The method according to claim 39, wherein the plasminogen is human plasminogen.

41. A method for inhibiting growth and/or metastasis of a tumor comprising introducing a vector comprising a gene encoding an amino terminal fragment of urokinase comprising an EGF-like domain into the tumor, with the exception that the gene does not encode urokinase, wherein the gene is operably associated with an expression control sequence that provides for expression of the gene in a cell of the tumor.

42. The method according to claim 41, wherein the amino terminal fragment of urokinase comprises an amino acid sequence of urokinase from about amino acid residue 1 to about residue 135.

43. The method according to claim 42, wherein the urokinase is murine urokinase.

44. The method according to claim 42, wherein the urokinase is human urokinase.

45. A defective adenovirus vector comprising a gene encoding an anti-angiogenic factor operably associated with an expression control sequence.

46. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 45, wherein the anti-angiogenic factor comprises an amino terminal fragment of urokinase

comprising an EGF-like domain, with the exception that the anti-angiogenic factor is not urokinase.

47. A defective adenovirus vector comprising a gene encoding an amino terminal fragment of urokinase comprising an EGF-like domain, with the exception that the gene does not encode urokinase.

48. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 47, wherein the amino terminal fragment of urokinase comprises an amino acid sequence of urokinase from about amino acid residue 1 to about residue 135.

49. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 48, wherein the urokinase is murine urokinase.

50. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 48, wherein the urokinase is human urokinase.

51. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 45, wherein the anti-angiogenic factor is angiostatin.

52. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 51, wherein the angiostatin comprises kringles 1 to 3.

53. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 51, wherein the angiostatin comprises an amino terminal fragment of plasminogen comprising an amino acid sequence of plasminogen from about amino acid residue 1 to about residue 333.

54. The defective adenovirus vector according to claim 53, wherein the plasminogen is human plasminogen.

55. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the defective adenovirus vector according to claim 45 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

56. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the defective adenovirus vector according to claim 47 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.--